

7689 to 7765—Continued.

7711. HEDYSARUM PALLIDUM.

"Specimen obtained from near Oran by Mr. D. G. Fairchild. It was nearly matured. The plant is mentioned by Battandier as being perennial, having large, ornamental flowers which are white and streaked with purple; the stem fleshy, decumbent; the leaves somewhat pubescent, not as long as the flower clusters; the leaflets 10 to 20 mm. by 5 to 10; flowers in oblong flower clusters; the pod spiny, 4 to 7 articulations with vertical spines at the ends; common in salty and gypsum soils." (*Scofield.*)

7712. HEDYSARUM MAURITANICUM.

"Specimen from garden of the School of Medicine of Algiers; seed probably brought by Doctor Trabut from somewhere in the province of Oran. The plant is somewhat less vigorous than *H. coronarium*; stems reclining; plant often more than 2 feet in height." (*Scofield.*)

7713. TRIGONELLA FOENUM-GRÆCUM.

Fenugreek.

"Specimen from the garden of the School of Medicine of Algiers. This plant has an upright habit of growth, reaching 18 to 20 inches in height; has a very important place in general culture as a soil enricher and a green forage crop. It is often planted in the autumn between rows of grapevine and turned under the following spring, when the cultivation of the grapes begins. When used as a green forage crop, or when the seed is used, the fat producing effect is very noticeable. The plant has a very strong odor when dried, and animals fed on the dry grain or green forage are strongly affected by the odor. Eggs from hens fed on this plant are uneatable. Meat of animals having access to it can not be used as human food; as a horse food it is of considerable importance. The Jewish women eat a meal prepared from the grain of this plant and become enormously fat. It is already used to some extent in Virginia, and very widely cultivated throughout Persia and India. About 1,000 tons of this seed are sold annually by one dealer, Schempff & Co., in the Liverpool Stock Exchange. This seed forms an essential quality of nearly all prepared stock foods. The root bears a large number of nodules." (*Scofield.*)

7714. TRIGONELLA CORNICULATA.

7715. FESTUCA FANARA.

7716. VICIA LUTEA.

7717. VICIA SICULA.

"Specimen found growing wild near the botanical station at Algiers. So far as known, the plant is not cultivated, but is found very commonly along the Algerian coast. The stems are rather small. It is of no present value as a forage plant." (*Scofield.*)

7718. VICIA EGYPTIANA.

(Not in Kew Index.)

7719. ASTRAGALUS BOETICUS.

"Specimen found growing wild in the garden of the School of Medicine of Algiers. So far as known, this plant has not been introduced into culture. The stem is upright, though inclined to be weak, 20 to 24 inches high; rather straggling in habit of growth; plant deserves attention for improvement." (*Scofield.*)

7720. ANTHYLLIS TETRAPHYLLA.

"Specimen found in the woods above Mustapha. This plant is said to be adapted for use in arid regions. It has a creeping habit of growth, fruits very freely, and produces a large number of root nodules." (*Scofield.*)

7721. ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA.

"Specimen found in the woods above Mustapha. This plant is not common in Algeria. It has a decidedly different habit of growth from that of *A. tetraphylla*. It grows very commonly along the bluffs above Hussien Dey." (*Scofield.*)